

## E. E.

## Minister Burlingame's Illness and Its Progress—His Death and Last Words.

## Premier Olivier on Constitutional Freedom and Electoral Guarantees in France.

## A French Bishop Alarmed at the Papal Schema.

## Queen Victoria and the Mordant Divorce Case.

## British Telegram Report of the Loss of the Onida.

The German mail steamship America, Captain Ruesch, from Bremen on the 26th of February and Southampton the 1st of March, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing our special correspondence and a mail report in detail of our cable telegrams from Europe, dated to her day of sailing from Bremen.

Palmer Hymans is to become a secular priest, under the title of L'Abbe Hymans.

The hope of a compromise between Austria and Bohemia appears to have been abandoned.

At the official declaration of the election poll for Tipperary, Ireland, February 23, the Sheriff announced that 1,698 votes had been recorded for Mr. Heron, Mr. Gladstone's candidate, and 1,604 for Mr. Kerkham, a Fenian convict, thus giving the former a majority of four. Intense excitement prevailed at Chomel, the county town, and before the declaration the successful candidate left for Dublin, escorted out of the county by a detachment of armed police.

The steamship Great Eastern, while in Bombay harbor, had been visited by large numbers of people; so many that work on board the ship was interfered with, and the privilege of inspection had to be suspended.

The Europe, the second of Messrs. Frazer's steamers, arrived in Bombay harbor from Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, Feb. 2. She was to leave again on Feb. 12. Other steamers were advertised to start from Bombay for Liverpool, via the canal—the Surling on Feb. 13, the Leth on Feb. 23, the Calypso on March 15, and the Dido on March 21.

## RUSSIA.

Minister Burlingame's Death—Prince Gortschakoff's Letter to His Widow.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23, 1870.

At half-past seven o'clock, this morning, Mr. Anna Burlingame died, after an illness of less than a week.

This sad and unexpected event produced a profound impression here, and filled with sorrow every one who had known or come in contact with the deceased. As soon as the news of Mr. Burlingame's death became known at the Foreign Office it was communicated to the Emperor. His Majesty requested that a letter in his name and in that of the Empress should be sent by Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. Burlingame.

This letter was written as follows:

MADAM—Their Imperial Majesties have been deeply affected by the misfortune which has come upon you, and order me to express to you our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy. Having fulfilled the duty of conveying to you the words of their Imperial Majesties, permit me, in behalf of myself, to express the profound sympathy which I feel for you, and to assure you that the Emperor and Empress will be ever ready to do all in their power to relieve your grief. The relations which we have had, although few, have been sufficient to cause me to appreciate the entire character of the deceased. I have the honor to be, Madam, your most obedient servant.

The original letter was in French. I give here a literal translation.

MR. BURLINGAME'S ILLNESS—THE MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND DIAGNOSIS.

After Mr. Burlingame's illness had become dangerous the Emperor manifested serious concern. On Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, he sent his own physician to inquire after Mr. Burlingame's health, and if necessary to pay him a visit. Upon hearing that the physician in attendance were Drs. Carrick and Zdekauer, with Dr. Botkin for consultation, the Emperor's physician said that no better medical skill could be obtained than that possessed by these gentlemen.

In the afternoon the Emperor sent again to inquire after Mr. Burlingame's health. Prince Gortschakoff and Mr. Strenokoff, chief of the Asiatic Department of Foreign Affairs, sent repeatedly during the whole time of Mr. Burlingame's illness to obtain every information as to the course of the disease.

On all sides the greatest concern and sympathy was manifested. Mr. Burlingame's personal character, the important objects of his mission, and especially his nationality, gave him the sympathy and good will of every man from the Emperor down.

On Tuesday Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador, also paid Mr. Burlingame a visit.

Before giving an account of the course of the illness, I will produce here a copy of the official statement made by the attending physicians, Drs. Carrick and Zdekauer.

THE DOCTOR'S WRITING.

The Ambassador of China, Mr. Burlingame, was attacked on the 12th of February by a violent attack of influenza, which was followed by a severe pneumonia.

The fever became very high, and notwithstanding the most energetic remedies, paroxysms of the lungs put an end to his suffering on the evening of the 13th of February.

On the 14th of February, at seven o'clock, this morning.

Consulting Physician of the Emperor.

Physician of Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy.

ORIGIN OF THE COMPLAINT AND ITS TREATMENT.

On Wednesday, 16th, Mr. Burlingame was present at the solemn audience given by the Emperor and Empress to him and the other members of the mission.

Thursday, 17th, he paid a visit to the Hermitage gallery of paintings, although feeling ill and weak.

Friday he was worse and Dr. Carrick was called in. At this stage of the disease it was a bilious attack.

On Friday he was seized by a violent pain in the side.

On Saturday morning the doctor found that the lower part of the right lung was affected and the liver and spleen enlarged. The result of fever and ague, from which Mr. Burlingame had suffered in early life in the West.

Sunday the case grew still more serious and Dr. Botkin was sent for.

A consultation was held on Monday. The result of this consultation was to confirm Dr. Carrick's opinion and the justness of his treatment from the beginning.

Later on Monday and on Tuesday the attack grew still more violent and complicated, being a combination of congestion of the lungs, rheumatism in the joints, and enlargement of liver and spleen. On Tuesday afternoon the breath seemed to be easier, the doctors, however, were apprehensive of an attack of pneumonia of the lungs; the condition remained the same till midnight, after this it became worse.

At half-past seven Mr. Burlingame ceased to breathe.

Mr. Burlingame died without a struggle or any apparent pain. In Mr. Burlingame's arms, merely ceased to breathe. His face looked so calm, composed and lifeless that when laid on the bed it was difficult to believe that he was dead and not sleeping.

Bedly Sufferings and Mental Anxiety—Anticipations of an Early Death.

St. Petersburg correspondent of the London News, writing on the 24th of February in Russian, details the origin, progress and fatal termination of the illness of the late Minister Burlingame.

The most poignant anticipation of an early death was expressed by the deceased statesman to his son as very remarkable.

The Hon. J. Anson Burlingame, the head of the Chinese mission to Europe, died this morning after a very short illness.

The English doctor during the severe weather prevailing in Russia on his arrival about a fortnight before his death, and ascribed to the duties and

care of the great mission to which he had thrown all the energies of his mind, he paid no attention to his slight indisposition, and his death, which occurred on the 14th of February, was a surprise to all who knew him. On Wednesday, the 12th instant, he had his usual audience of the Emperor and Empress, and was present at the solemn audience given by the Emperor and Empress to him and the other members of the mission.

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## ROME.

A Council Bishop Who Don't Understand "the Designs and Maneuvers"—His Alarm in the Holy City.

The Bishop of Laval, France, has addressed—

as stated by cable telegram—the following letter, published by the *Semaine Religieuse*, to a well known French ultra-montane concerning the proposed Council of Orleans:

My dear Monsieur Desclaux—I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. in which you inform me that you have been elected to the Council of Orleans. I am very glad to hear of this, and I am sure that you will do all in your power to make it a success. I am, however, very anxious to see you, and I am sure that you will be able to do so. I am, therefore, very anxious to see you, and I am sure that you will be able to do so.

Sharp Practice of the Papal Agents.

A Paris journal announces—on the authority of a private letter, which, it says, is entitled to the fullest credit—that a French agent, who has been in the habit of giving to the English press, has written to the French press, in the *Journal des Debats*, a long and elaborate article, in which he has endeavored to show that the French government has been guilty of sharp practice in the matter of the Council of Orleans.

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and libeled, and whom it had been sought to injure by placing upon him this charge. He trusted the jury would not doubt that he had given no answer to the charge, and that he had been treated with the most honorable and impartial judgment. (Cheers, which were suppressed.)

Dr. Deane then proceeded to point out to the jury the conclusion that the question to be now tried was whether Lady Mordant had or had not committed adultery. He then proceeded to state the facts of the case, and to show that the evidence was such as to prove that she had committed adultery.

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